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HARVEST HOME.

Hymn, written for and sung at the close of a Sunday School.

The rolling year has turned again,
And Summer fades on hill and plain;
Thankful to God the reapers come,
And sing with joy their harvest home.

We too have had our time to sow
That seed whence living harvests grow:
We've sought the quick'ning dews of grace,
And ask'd in prayer a large increase.

Into the genial soil of youth
We've cast, O Lord, the seed of truth:
And now our Sabbath labors o'er,
We sing our harvest home once more.

So when at last thine angels fly
To reap an harvest for the sky,
We'll bear our sheaves beyond the tomb,
And shout in Heaven our *harvest home*.

BACHELOR SMITH.

BY W. H. HARRISON.

'My dear,' said Mrs Hartley to her husband, as they were sitting by themselves at the breakfast table, 'have you thought at all upon the subject of our conversation the other evening?'

'What subject?' inquired Mr. Hartley.

'Why,' rejoined the other, 'some method of providing for Emily Somerton.'

'Oh, there's time enough for that,' was the reply.

'Well now, Mr. Hartley,' pursued the lady, 'you are the very oddest man I ever met with or heard of.'

'Very possibly, my dear; but wherefore?' asked the gentleman.

'Why,' explained Mrs Hartley, 'when I first proposed inviting her down you showed an indifference—nay, a downright repugnance to the visit; and now you will not hear of her departure!'

'Oh, forget, my dear,' was the answer, 'that the aspect of affairs has materially changed since she first came among us. Then she was the heiress of a nabob's wealth, and although I should have been right glad to see the daughter of an old friend under any circumstances, I certainly did enter my protest against the motive you assigned for inviting her; namely, a hope that she would not be insensible to the merits of our Edward, whose income as a half-pay lieutenant of dragoons would have been marvellously improved by the splendid fortune which was then on its way from Ceylon, and would have made Emily the most eligible match in the country. Now however, that the ship, spices and all are at the bottom of the sea, and the poor girl is left almost without a guinea, I do feel some reluctance at sending her forth upon a world of which she knows nothing, and with which she is utterly unfit to contend.'

'Then I suppose,' observed Mrs. Hartley somewhat tauntingly, 'you intend to adopt her?'

'No my dear,' said the husband, 'I do not; but you will admit there is some difference between adopting her, and turning her out of doors.'

'I do not wish you to turn her out of doors,' was the rejoinder; 'I only proposed to you to obtain for her some situation in London—as a companion or a governess for instance.'

'Well, well,' exclaimed Mr. Hartley, 'there is time enough yet for that; and in the meanwhile it is hard, indeed, to grudge the poor dear girl the little hospitalities which we should pay to one who has not her claims upon our good offices.'

'But I suppose, Mr. Hartley,' said the lady, 'you are aware that Mr. Smith has fixed next week for his visit to his newly purchased estate, and that as his own house is not in a state fit for his reception, he has promised to take up his abode with us.'

'Well, my dear,' responded Mr. Hartley, 'there is more than one spare bed in the house.'

'Surely,' replied the other; 'but we must offer Mr. Smith the best room, which is now occupied by Emily, and I thought that if something could be found for her before Mr. Smith came down, it would save us from the awkwardness of asking her to change her room.'

'And why,' inquired Mr. Hartley, the equanimity for which he was distinguished being somewhat disturbed; 'why, in the name of all that is preposterous, should she change it?—Surely the little green room is quite good enough for Bachelor Smith, who when I first knew him used to sleep under the counter of the banking house in which he now is a partner. Come, come, my dear, be honest, and confess that your motive in desiring to get rid of Emily before the arrival of the wealthy banker is the fear that she may prove a rival to your own daughter, though, credit me, you have little reason for either hopes or fears on the subject. I shall be very glad to see this phœnix of bachelors, but his visit can be no reason for thrusting forth our gentle dove upon the troubled waters of the world, and therefore here she remains until she can be in all respects comfortably settled elsewhere.'

Mr. Hartley was an easy, good-tempered and somewhat indolent man; and therefore for the sake of what is termed a quiet life, usually gave way to his wife, who was a shrewd, worldly minded, manœuvering woman; but there was a point beyond which it was not safe to urge him, and knowing this she deemed it prudent to drop the subject for the present.

For the rest, Mr. Hartley was a straightforward honest-purposed man; who, perfectly content with an income which afforded him all the comforts and most of the luxuries of life, confined his wishes to the circle of his own hearth.

Mrs. Hartley, on the contrary, was fond of dash and show, a taste in which she was wont to indulge herself to the full limit of their income; and as her husband took especial care that she should not exceed it, many were the shifts and not a few the meannesses to which the lady was want to condescend in order to the gratification of her ruling passion.

Emily Somerton was the daughter of an officer in the navy, who died a few years after his marriage, leaving his wife and child dependent on the bounty of his brother, a high functionary in India. This relative, happily for the welfare of the widow and orphan, was a bachelor, and disposed to supply his brother's place as far as his wealth could be available. He accordingly provided not only for their wants, but for the education of Emily; and intimated his intention of bequeathing a handsome annuity to his brother's widow, and making her daughter his residuary legatee.

His wealth, at the time of his death, was in merchandize, which was committed, with his will, to a single vessel. The usual advice of the investment was sent to England with an order for its being insured; but owing to the derangement of the agent's affairs the insurance was never effected, and the next mail brought the intelligence of the ship having foundered at sea.

Emily Somerton was a very lovely, highly accomplished and delicately nurtured girl; but such was the excellence of the principles in which she had been brought up that the blow fell not so severely upon her as it would upon one of a differently constituted mind.

We have shown, in a dialogue just quoted, the change produced in the sentiments of Mrs. Hartley by her visiter's unexpected reverse of fortune. Her daughter Caroline was too apt a pupil in her mother's school to feel very differently on the subject. Edward Hartley, however, whose coldness of manner towards the reputed heiress approached almost to the verge of rudeness, became as remarkable for his attention to her when those attentions could not by any stretch of uncharitableness be assigned to an interested motive

In due course a letter was received from Mr. Smith announcing his intention of proceeding to Hartley Hall by the following day's coach. Mrs. Hartley was too fond of show and stage effect, as well as too anxious to propitiate the man whom she hoped, despite of Emily's attractions, to call son in law, to omit any thing that would be likely to make a favorable impression upon her guest. Accordingly she despatched the chariot to the nearest market town to which the coach stopped, to await his arrival; moreover, as their only footman was sent with the carriage, she directed the gardener to be in attendance at the lodge, and as soon as he had opened the gate to the expected visiter to hasten through the shrubbery to the back of the house so as to be in readiness to officiate in his best coat at the hall door, by the time that the carriage arrived.

Alas, for the vanity of human projects! Bachelor Smith had well earned his soubriquet by the multitude of his peculiarities. Among them was a fancy for never having more than one suit of clothes in wear at a time. As he was not parsimonious, his taste in this particular elicited much surprise and some inquiries among his friends, to none of whom, however, would he assign any serious reason for it. To one he replied, that if by any accident he left a bank note in his pocket, there was no chance of its being purloined by his valet or reduced to its original pulp by his laundress. To another he alleged the example of an acquaintance who, he said, had had two suits, one on his back and the other in chancery, and that having lost the latter he had great difficulty in preserving the former.

One of the consequences of this odd fancy was, that he never travelled with more than a few changes of linen, which he squeezed into a small valise so portable that he could carry it without inconvenience. On the occasion of his visit to Mr. Hartley he had alighted from the coach at a point nearer to his journey's end than the market town, and having taken a short cut across the fields, arrived at the hall door, where he was admitted by the slip shod kitchen maid with her hair in papers and a cap somewhat the worse for a week's wear. He found the hostess overwhelmed with confusion and profuse in her apologies; while her husband was laughing to the point of suffocation at the ill success of her scheme for receiving their guest in state.

Mr. Smith, to the great delight of the hostess, did not appear to be particularly taken by the charms of Miss Somerton, while on the contrary to Miss Hartley he was more than ordinarily attentive; and truly if he did not place a sufficient value upon her virtues and accomplishments it was no fault of her mother, who did not fail to blazon them forth with all her eloquence. Another circumstance hailed as a favorable omen by the keen-eyed mother was, that the bachelor, in his daily visits to his new purchase, which adjoined the Hartley estate, usually requested the company of his hostess and her daughter, a compliment which he paid but once to Miss Somerton.

Mr. Smith had extended his visit to nearly a month, during which Mrs Hartley's fear of Emily's rivalship of her daughter had entirely subsided, when, one morning at breakfast, he invited the whole family to the house warming at his new residence

The day was remarkably propitious, Mrs. Hartley was in admirable spirits, and Caroline was in raptures with the mansion and park, which she hoped would one day call her mistress. Mr. Smith was of course *cicerone* on the occasion, and more than once appealed to the judgment of the matron and her daughter as to the taste of the furniture and the decorations,

In the course of their rambles, Emily and Edward Hartley were separated from the rest of the party, to which the young lady was about to return, when her companion detained her.

'Emily,—I beg your pardon,—Miss Somerton,' he said, 'so you are going to leave us, I hear.'

'Yes,' was the reply; 'a situation has at length been found for me, thanks to the persevering kindness of your mamma.'

'You will leave behind you one at least,' rejoined Edward, with a sigh, 'who will regret your departure.'

'I confess,' said Emily, 'your father's uniform kindness towards me has flattered me into some such hope.'

'But, Emily, Miss Somerton, I mean,—can you think of no one else who would miss you?' asked the other.

'No,' was the rejoinder, 'unless it be Ponto the pointer, who has been somewhat pointed in his attentions to me of late.'

'Emily,' said Edward, 'I am a plain soldier, [which was not true, for he was a very handsome one,] the hour that witnesses our last interview for it may be many months, is not a time for ceremony; I love you—warmly and truly.' A blush which overspread Emily's cheek at the avowal encouraged him, and he proceeded: 'My lieutenant's half-pay, I confess, is not a very brilliant provision, but my expectations—nay believe not that I found my hopes upon my father's grave, for I would not pass over it to a throne—but Lord ——, my god-father, is now in power, and has promised me a civil appointment. Will you allow the hope?'

He paused—took Emily's hand in his, and looked in her face for an answer; but at that moment the shrill voice of Mrs Hartley was heard, and the young pair hurried back to the mansion.

The fact is, that Mrs. Hartley had no sooner ceased to fear the power of Miss Somerton's charms in one quarter, than she began to dread their effects in another. She had long suspected that the young lady had excited a more than common interest in Edward's heart, and in order to their separation the kind matron had been exerting her influence to procure for Emily a situation as governess in town, in which she at last succeeded. Her lynx-eyes had been on them nearly the whole day, and when she discovered their segregation from the party, she sought them out and recalled them, as we have related.

At length dinner was announced, when Mr. Smith conducted Mrs. Hartley into the eating room and placed her at the head of the table; himself, of course, taking the bottom of it. Nothing could pass off more agreeably; and high were the compliments which the bachelor received on the excellence of his *cuisine* and his wine cellar. The females were about to adjourn to the drawing room, when Mr. Smith begged to detain them a few minutes while he proposed the health of the lady who would in future preside at that board.

Mrs. Hartley, although she entertained not a doubt that Caroline was the party thus alluded to, was not, any more than her daughter, prepared for the precipitate and open avowal which he was about to make, and which they could only attribute to an extra glass of wine upon a man of his abstemious habits. Every other feeling, however, was absorbed in astonishment when, after an appropriate but somewhat lengthy exordium, the president gave the health of Miss Somerton!

An arch smile and a courtesy from the young lady showed plainly enough that she was not unprepared for the toast. The feeling which succeeded astonishment in Mrs. Hartley's breast was vexation, which found vent in the expression of her surprise that Mr. Smith did not prepare them for the scene by a previous introduction to the bride elect; 'But perhaps,' she added, 'you are already married.'

'Madam,' rejoined the bachelor, 'you pay a compliment to the young lady's taste and my wisdom which they do not deserve. I am still Bachelor Smith, and if I preserve my senses Bachelor Smith will be engraven on my tomb The lady is mistress here in her own right.' The report of the loss of the ship was unfounded—the cargo has arrived, and out of the proceeds—in conformity with the instructions in Col. Somerton's will, of whose executors I am the agent—this estate has been purchased for the future residence of his niece, and it will be your fault if you do not find her a good neighbor.'

It should be explained, that the bachelor was quite alive to the design upon his heart, and with the view of mortifying the sordid feelings of both mother and daughter, had maliciously encouraged their hopes.

Mrs. Hartley's disappointment in her schemes for the aggrandisement of her favorite child was not entirely compensated for by the marriage of her son to Emily Somerton, which took place shortly afterwards. She however consoled herself by the thought, that as Emily was very young she would stand in need of her mother in law's advice in the management of her household. Unfortunately for the good lady's hopes of thus acquiring an influence which would make her, in point of fact, absolute over two establishments, her own and her son's, Mrs. Somerton, on the express invitation of Edward Hartley, came down shortly after the wedding to take up her permanent residence with her daughter.

The elder Mr. Hartley's feelings on the favorable turn in his protegee's fortunes were those of unmingled delight, enhanced doubtless by the fact of his son's participation in her prosperity.

As for Mr. Smith, he continued so successfully to withstand the fascinations of the sweet sex, that the ladies declared that his heart—if he really had one—was locked up, with other valuables, in the fire proof room of the banking house.

From the Carolina Watchman.

WRECK OF THE HUGH LAWSON.

It is with feelings of the deepest mortification and regret, that we mention the total wreck and destruction of the good ship Hugh Lawson. She had had a battle in August last with a little trimmer called the Martin Van Buren, from a place called Kinderhook, which had tried to cut her out from Port President. This last mentioned vessel came at her with Dutch colours flying, manned with Irish sailors and a motley crew of hirelings: The fellows had, most of them, shipped for the 'Jackson,' an old Frigate that had done good service in her day, but which in consequence of the unskilful manner in which she had been navigated, was thought to be not much longer sea worthy: her hull had got much worm-eaten—her guns rusty and unmanageable, and her upper works so much damaged, that it was thought she could not sail to any judicious reckoning. Her men were, therefore, put on board the Van Buren, and all her spare tackling, especially her tremendous main sail, called popularity, were taken on board the little flying Dutchman to fit her out. It was not until she was out to sea that most of the crew found out that they were cheated into a service that they by no means relished; however, as they had got under way, they concluded it was best to make the most of her. She met the Hugh Lawson on the 10th August, just after parting company with the Richard Dobbs, (whose fate we are acquainted with.) When the Hugh Lawson fell in with this little ship with a big main sail, she at first did not know what to make of her; her grotesque appearance jigging along with an unsteady motion, almost capsising every time she unfurled her borrowed sails, putting forth first one ensign and then another, tacking first in this direction and then in that; hailing first in low Dutch, then in the Irish brogue, then in the Yankee dialect—all excited the merriment of the Whig sailors on board the Hugh Lawson; so that when the '*critter*' actually showed signs of battle they were not a little surprised; a few well directed broadsides, however, soon disarmed her and made her hang out signals of distress. The Whigs elated with their victory, went to feasting and rejoicing. She pursued her course along the coast of North Carolina until the 10th of November. The morning of this day was bright and beautiful; onward the good ship Hugh Lawson skimmed on a smooth sea and before a fine breeze; but just as she was getting in sight of land, the watchman gave the alarming cry '*breakers ahead*,' the boatswain repeated the cry '*breakers ahead*,' 'all hands on deck'—'tack ship,' most melancholy to be told, the lazy lubberly crew had, most of them, strangely and unaccountably gone to sleep in their berths and could not be roused before the vessel had struck upon the rocks of Cape Van Winkle; a few of her hands worked manfully to get her off, but night came and found her nearly under water. Just about this time, the little trimmer which she had lately drubbed so decently came up and fired a few of her pop guns towards the wretched and infatuated Whigs, and then raised a fierce shout of victory. This they have kept up until all the decent people about Port President are sick of the noise. It is unnecessary to add, that the Dutchman finding her adversary in such a doleful plight, went without further interruption into port. Such a shameful and disgraceful abandonment of duty—such a wanton sacrifice of a *glorious freight*, has never before been heard of in the annals of political navigation.

The Deposite Bill—General Jackson.—At an internal improvement convention at Nashville on the 12th ult. the Hon. Adam Huntsman, M. C. took occasion to deny a rumour that President Jackson intended to recommend a repeal of the distribution or deposite bill in his next message. We quote from the report of his remarks—

"General Jackson was deliberately, and from full conviction, committed to the support of the principles developed in that bill. He spoke, he said, authoritatively, and from facts which came personally under his own observation. He was present when the deposite bill came from the Senate. It was handed to Gen. Jackson, who said that in its present shape he would be compelled to veto it from constitutional scruples, but that he could frame an amendment, which, if adopted, would meet his full approbation and enable him to approve it without any sacrifice of principle.

He was requested to do so—and with the Attorney General, B. F. Butler, wrote the amendment which was copied by his secretary Mr. Donnelson and handed to Mr. Anthony, a devoted friend of the President's from Pennsylvania, who offered it in the house, where it was finally adopted, and being then fully and unequivocally expressive of Jackson's sentiments, was approved by him, and is now the law of the land."

This developement is of some consequence. It is evident that if any thing is done towards repealing the law, or disturbing the Tariff in order to prevent the accumulation of further surplus, that it must proceed from Mr. Van Buren. He avows himself against the principles of the bill, and declares that some policy to obviate a surplus should be adopted. Whether he would, with Gov. Schley, reduce the Tariff or not, remains to be seen. If the compromise bill is to be destroyed, and the pledged faith of the nation, which but two or three years back stayed the progress of nullification, and turned back destruction's wave from the institutions of the republic,—is to be broken and violated, Gen. Jackson cannot aid in the attempt.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

Reduction of Duties.—We are assured, says the New York Star, that a numerous and respectable petition will immediately be sent to Washington, after the meeting of Congress, to reduce the duties on coal, cheese and butter; these are articles which the poor ought to receive at much lower rates. Also to reduce, or wholly to take off, the duties on foreign wines and distilled spirits. In our notice the other day, we stated that 1,200,000 bushels of grain are yearly distilled in this city and environs, but it appears that 2,000,000 is the correct quantity. To take the duty off of foreign spirits will give us plenty of bread, and no more intemperate men than at the present.

From the Charlotte Journal

A Revolutionary Hero gone!

Died, at his residence in Lincoln county, on the 12th ult., Major General JOSEPH GRAHAM, aged 77 years.

When a man descends to the grave highly esteemed and much beloved by all classes of society, distinguished for arduous, faithful and efficient services as an officer of his country, and distinguished for all those tried and sterling virtues which give a high and just claim to the most elevated rank among the benefactors of men, a due regard for excellence of character demands something more than merely a passing tribute to his memory.

General Graham was born in Pennsylvania, October 13th, 1759. His mother being left a widow with five small children and slender means of supporting them, removed to North Carolina when he was about seven years of age, and settled in the vicinity of Charlotte. He received the principal part of his education at an academy then taught at Charlotte, and was distinguished among his fellow students for talents, industry and the most manly and conciliating deportment. His thirst for knowledge led him at an early period to become well acquainted with all those interesting events which preceded and prepared for our revolutionary struggle. He was present at Charlotte on the 20th of May, 1775, when the first Declaration of Independence was formally and publicly made. The deep impression made upon his mind by the solemn and illustrious decisions of that day gave good evidence that he was then preparing for the noble stand which he took during the war.

He enlisted in the army of the United States in the month of May, 1778, at the age of *nineteen years*. He served in the fourth regiment of North Carolina regular troops, under Colonel Archibald Lytle, and acted as an officer in Captain Gooden's company. The troops to which he was attached were ordered to rendezvous at Bladensburg in Maryland. Having proceeded as far as Caswell county, they received intelligence of the battle of Monmouth, and that the British having gone to New York their services would not be needed. He returned home on furlough.

He was again called into service on the 5th of November 1778, and marched under the command of General Rutherford to Purysburg, on the Savannah river, soon after the defeat of General Ashe at Brier Creek. He was with the troops under General Lincoln in the trying and painful struggles against General Prevost, and fought in the battle of Stono on the the 20th of June 1779, which lasted an hour and twenty minutes. During nearly the whole of this campaign he acted as quarter master. In July 1779, he was taken with the fever, and after two months severe illness was discharged near Dorchester and returned home.

After recovering from the effects of sickness and privation, he aided his mother in the support of her family, and was ploughing in the field when he received intelligence of the surrender of Charleston, and that the British had defeated Colonel Buford at the Waxhaw, and were within forty miles of Charlotte. Instead of being deterred by the sufferings of the previous campaign or the perils of that alarming moment, he resolved at once to leave his plough and enter the army. He was immediately appointed adjutant of the Mecklenburg regiment, and spent the summer with them in opposing and assailing the troops of Lord Rawdon.

When it was understood that the British were marching to Charlotte, he was commanded by General Davidson to repair to that place, and take command of such force as should collect there, and to join Colonel Davie. The British Army entered Charlotte, the 26th of September, 1780. General Graham was assigned the command of those troops which sustained the retreat of General Davie, and opposed Tarleton's Cavalry and a regiment of Infantry for four miles on the road leading to Salisbury. After a heavy and well directed fire upon the British from the Courthouse to the *Gum Tree*, General Graham retreated with the men under his command and formed on the plantation now owned by Joseph McConnaughey, esq., and again attacked their advancing column of infantry. There his life was providentially preserved from the bursting of a gun, fired by the soldier who stood at his side, and whose arm was wounded. After again retreating, he formed on the hill above where Sugar Creek Church now stands. There, owing to the imprudent but honest zeal of a Major White, they were detained too long, for by the time they reached the Cross Roads a party of British Dragoons were coming up the road leading from Captain Kennedy's, and after close pursuit for nearly two miles overtook them. Colonel Francis Locke, of Rowan county, an intelligent and brave officer, was killed upon the margin of a small pond, now to be seen at the end of Mr. Alexander Kennedy's lane. Between that spot and where Mr. James A. Houston now lives, General Graham was cut down and severely wounded. He received nine wounds; six with the sabre and three with lead. His life was again narrowly and mercifully preserved by a large brass buckle which broke the violence of a stroke, which to human view must otherwise have proved fatal. He received four deep gashes of the sabre over his head and one in his side, and three balls were afterwards removed from his body. After being much exhausted by loss of blood he reached the house of Mrs. Susannah Alexander, who yet lives near the same place, where he was kindly nursed and watched during the night, and his wounds dressed as well as circumstances would permit. The next day he reached his mother's, where Major Bostwick now lives. From that he was taken to the hospital, and was two months recovering.

Thus, at the tender age of twenty one years, we see this gallant officer leading a band of as brave men as ever faced a foe, to guard the ground first consecrated by the Declaration of American Independence, and when the foot of tyranny was treading it, and resistance proved unsuccessful, leaving his blood as the best memorial of a righteous cause, and of true heroism in its defence.

While the whole county was in distress, its property pillaged, its houses forsaken, and its defenceless inhabitants flying from the shock of arms, a few noble sons of Mecklenburg compelled Lord Cornwallis to designate Charlotte as the *Hornet Nest of America*.

As soon as he recovered from his wounds, he again entered the service of his country. General William L Davidson, who had command of all the militia in the western counties of North Carolina, applied to him to raise one or more companies: promising him such rank as the number of men raised would justify. It proved not only his energy of purpose, but great influence, that, at that difficult and hazardous period, he could raise a company of 55 men in two weeks. They were mounted riflemen, armed also with swords, and some with pistols. They supplied themselves with horses, procured their own equipments, and entered the field without commissary or quartermaster, and with every prospect of hard fighting and little compensation.

After Tarleton's signal defeat at the Cowpen's, Cornwallis resolved to pursue General Morgan. At that time General Greene had received the command of the Southern Army, and had stationed himself at Hick's Creek, on the North of the Pedee, near to Cheraw. After Morgan's victory and successful retreat, General Greene left his main army with General Huger, and rode 150 miles to join Morgan's detachment. The plan of opposing Lord Cornwallis in crossing the Catawba river, was arranged by General Greene, and its execution assigned to General Davidson. Feints of passing were made at different places, but the real attempt was made at Cowan's Ford. Soon after the action commenced General William L Davidson was killed, greatly lamented by all who knew him as a talented, brave and generous officer. The company commanded by General Graham was the first to commence the attack on the British as they advanced through the river, which was resolutely continued until they reached the bank, loaded their arms and commenced a heavy fire upon his men, two of whom were killed. It was supposed that General Davidson was killed by a tory who was pilot to the British in crossing the river, as he was shot with a small rifle ball. Colonel William Polk and Rev. Mr. McCall were near to him when he fell. His body was found that night and buried in the present graveyard of Hopewell Church.

The North Carolina Militia were then placed under the command of General Pickens, of South Carolina, and continued to pursue the British as they advanced toward Virginia. General Graham with his company and some troops from Rowan county, surprised and captured a guard at Hart's mill 2 miles from Hillsborough, where the British army then lay, and the same day were united to Colonel Lee's forces. On the next day he was in an action under General Pickens with Colonel Pyles, who commanded 350 Tories, on their way to join Tarlton. These Tories supposed the Whigs to be a company of British troops sent for their protection and commenced crying 'God save the King.' Tarleton was about a mile from this place, and retreated to Hillsborough. Shortly afterwards, General Graham was in an engagement under Colonel Lee, at Clapp's mill on the Alamance, and had two of his company killed, three wounded, and two taken prisoners. A few days afterwards he was in an action at Whitsell's mill, under the command of Colonel Washington.

As the time for which his men had engaged was expired, and the country annoyed with Tories, General Greene directed him to return with his company, and keep them in a compact body until they crossed the Yadkin, which they did, March 4th, 1781.

After the battle at Guilford, the British retired to Wilmington, and but little military service was performed in North Carolina during the summer of 1781. About the 1st of September, Colonel Fanning surprised Hillsborough and took Governor Burke prisoner. General Rutherford, who had been taken prisoner at Gates' defeat, and with many other distinguished citizens had been confined in custody, was discharged and returned home about this time. He immediately gave orders to General Graham, in whose military powers and general influence he had the utmost confidence, to raise a troop of Cavalry in Mecklenburg county. Three troops of Dragoons and about 200 mounted Infantry were raised and formed into a Legion, of which Robert Smith, esq. who had been a Captain in the North Carolina line, was appointed Colonel, and General Graham was appointed Major. They forthwith commenced their march towards Wilmington. South of Fayetteville, with 96 Dragoons and 40 mounted Infantry, General Graham made a gallant and successful attack upon a body of Tories commanded by the noted Tory Colonels McNeil, Ray, Graham, and McDougal. This action took place near McFall's mill, on the Raft Swamp, in which the Tories were signally defeated, their leaders dispersed in dismay, and their cause greatly injured. That 136 Whigs should attack and triumphantly defeat 600 Tories, headed by 4 Colonels, reflects great honor upon the bravery and intelligence of their youthful commander.

A short time afterwards he commanded one troop of Dragoons and two of mounted Infantry, in surprising and defeating a band of Tories on Mr. Alfred Moore's plantation opposite to Wilmington. On the next day he led the troops in person, which made a resolute attack on the British garrison, near the same place. Shortly afterwards he commanded three companies in defeating the celebrated Colonel Gagny, near Waccamaw lake. Shortly after this, the war was terminated in the South by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown in Virginia.

This campaign closed General Graham's services in the Revolutionary War, having commanded in 15 engagements, with a degree of courage, wisdom, calmness and success, surpassed perhaps by no officer of the same rank. Hundreds who served under him have delighted in testifying to the upright, faithful, prudent, and undaunted manner in which he discharged the duties of his trying and responsible station. Never was he known to shrink from any toil however painful, or quail before any danger however threatening, or stand back from any privations or sacrifices which might serve his country. To secure her liberties he spent many toilsome days and sleepless nights—for her he endured much fatigue and sickness and suffering without a murmur—for her his body was covered with wounds—to her welfare he consecrated his time and treasure and influence, during a long and unblemished life. It was not by empty words or arrogant pretensions, but by self denying and long continued actions that he proved himself to be a friend to his country.

After the close of the war he was elected first Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and gave great satisfaction by the faithful and exemplary performance of the duties of that office. He was afterwards for a number of years a prominent member of the General Assembly from the same county. About the year 1787 he was married to the 3d daughter of Major John Davidson. By this marriage he had 12 children, 7 of whom have survived him. Not long after his marriage he removed to Lincoln county, and engaged in the manufacture of Iron, and for more than 40 years before his death conducted a large establishment with great energy and prudence.

In the year 1814, when the war with the Creek Indians was raging with violence, and Generals Jackson Coffee and Carroll, were repelling with signal bravery their ruthless aggressions, North Carolina determined to send 1000 men to aid the volunteers from Tennessee and Georgia in the conflict with those savages. General Graham's renown as an officer, and his worth as a man, commended him as the leader of the troops from this state. He received the commission of General, and was strongly solicited by the Governor of the state to accept the appointment. Although the circumstances of his family rendered his absence one of great loss and self denial, he promptly obeyed the call of his country, and marched at the head of a fine regiment of Volunteers to the scene of conflict. They arrived about the time the last stroke of punishment was inflicted upon the Creeks by General Jackson at the battle of the Horse Shoe, and in time to receive the submission of those they expected to conquer. Several hundred of the lower Creeks surrendered to them.

For many years after the last war he was Major General of the 5th Division of the Militia of North Carolina.

In the year 1802 he was earnestly requested by sundry persons in the western part of the state, friendly to the better organization of the Militia, to address the Legislature on the subject, and to propose a plan for a Military Academy. The address evinced enlarged and judicious sentiments on the subject, and drew from the Assembly the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this General Assembly be presented to Joseph Graham, Esq., of Lincoln County, for his plan of a Military Academy submitted to the consideration of this Legislature, and that the address be printed, ten copies for each county in the state, to be delivered with the Laws and Journals to the Clerks of the several County Courts and by them to the Commandants of the several regiments, to be at their disposal."

His intercourse with others was marked by great dignity of deportment, delicacy of feeling, cheerfulness of spirit and equability of temper. Men of learning and high standing have often expressed much gratification by his company and surprize at the extent and accuracy of his knowledge. In the circle of private friendship his excellencies were strikingly displayed. He was far, very far removed from all those feelings of selfishness, vanity, suspicion, or envy which unfit men for the duties and the joys of social life. His eye was always open to the virtues of his friends—His heart was always ready to reciprocate their kindness, to sympathize with their sorrows, and overlook their infirmities. His hand, his time, his counsel and his influence were all at the command of those who shared his confidence and deserved his affection.

"A friend is worth all hazard we can run
Poor is the friendless master of a world;
A world is purchased if a friend is gain."

But there was another circle nearer to his heart in which he was still better prepared to shine; and in which true excellency displayed is a brighter and surer evidence of worth. Justice could not be done to his character without being known in the family circle. As a Husband, a Father and a Master, those alone who were the objects of his attachment, forbearance and tenderness could duly appreciate his conduct and demeanour.

His life was a bright pattern of those virtues which are essential to the purity and peace of society. He possessed a lofty and delicate sense of personal honor and virtuous feeling. His presence was always a rebuke to the arts and abominations of evil speaking, profanity, and defamation. If he could not speak well of his fellow men he was wise and firm enough to say nothing. He regarded the reputation of others as a sacred treasure, and would never stoop to meddle with the private history or detract from the good name of those around him. He felt that the sources of his enjoyment and the causes of his elevation were not to be found in the calamities or the vices of his fellow men, and hence his lips were closed to the tales of slander and his bosom a stranger to the wiles of calumny. Did all men act on the principle which governed him in this respect, a hideous train of evils which mar the purity and disturb the peace of society would cease to exist.

But General Graham did not believe, when he had served his country, his family and his friends, that his work on earth was finished. With an unwavering conviction of the truth and importance of religion, he professed to serve God and to seek for salvation by faith in Christ. For a long period of time he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for ten or twelve years previous to his death was a Ruling Elder of Unity, under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Adams. He cherished the most profound respect for the ordinances and duties of Christianity, and attended with deep interest and uniform punctuality upon the means of grace. He delighted much in reading the word of God, and in hearkening to the instructions of the ministers of the gospel, for whom he always manifested the greatest regard. In selecting his library he proved how high an estimate he placed upon Christian instruction: and in his most unreserved intercourse with pious friends, his deep and pervading concern for *true and undefiled religion* was apparent. No circumstances would deter him from manifesting the most decided contempt for the grovelling spirit of Infidelity and irreligion.

By a life of temperance and regular exercise, with the blessing of God, he enjoyed remarkable health and vigour of constitution. On the 13th of Oct. 1836, he made the following minute in his Day Book: "This day I am seventy-seven years of age, and in good health, *Dei Gratia*."

As the disease which terminated his life was apoplexy, its paralizing stroke was sudden and unexpected. He rode from Lincolnton on the 10th of November, and on the evening of the 12th, closed his eyes upon the cares and trials of a long, useful, and honorable life.

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore;
Shall rise in full immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

A Black Aristocrat.—There is a negro named George Washington Jefferson, (immortal names) residing in a most magnificent villa near Brighton, England. His income from investments in the national funds alone, is over 10,000*l*. ($50,000) per annum. Besides this he has 20,000*l*. in the Bank of England stock, and is also a partner in an extensive country bank. Jefferson took a conspicuous part in the Haytien revolution of 1791, and went to England in 1804, when Jaques I. Emperor of Hayti, ascended the throne. He was then a great suckler for democracy, and hence assumed the name he goes by. It is supposed he had considerable property when he came to London. *English paper.*

Suicide—Gabriel Ravel, a few nights since, at the Holiday Street Theatre, gave us a new idea in his plan of committing suicide without injuring the body. It certainly requires some *reflection* in adopting this method. He took a looking glass and placed it before him, and then after saying his prayers, he aimed the deadly weapon at himself in the mirror, pulled the trigger, and was blown to atoms! Now, if suicides were generally to adopt this plan, there would be more fools left in the world than there really are. *Baltimore Bulletin.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Monday, November 20.

On motion of Mr. Martin,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present existing ca. sa. laws, that no ca. sa. for the future shall issue, except the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or either of them, or their agent or agents, shall make oath before some justice of the peace of the county where such defendant or defendants shall reside, that he or they believe that the defendants have secreted or embezzled his or their property in a fraudulent manner for the purpose of preventing him or them from the recovery of their just debt; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Carson presented a memorial from a number of the citizens of the counties of Rutherford and Lincoln, praying the erection of a new county out of part of those counties; which was read and referred to a joint select committee.

On motion of Mr Bryan, the message from the House of Commons, with a proposition that a joint select committee of five on the part of each house be raised, to whom shall be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the proportion of the public revenue accruing to North Carolina, with instructions to report a bill providing in what manner the same can be most profitably invested, was taken up for consideration and adopted.

Tuesday, November 29.

The proposition of the House of Commons, to raise a joint select committee on the subject of the public printing, was agreed to, and Messrs. Marshall, Moore and M'Cormick appointed on the part of the Senate.

Wednesday, November 30.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the resolution that the two houses adjourn *sine die* on Monday the 2d of January 1837, and that the clerks of the two houses make up their estimates accordingly, was taken up and adopted.

Received from the House of Commons a message informing that Messrs. D. Jordan, Gales and J. W. Lane form the committee on the part of the house, on the joint select committee on the subject of the public printing.

Thursday, December 1.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing that a joint select committee, consisting of four on the part of each house, be raised, to inquire what alterations and amendments ought to be made in the revenue laws of the state, and that to the said committee be referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the law for the assessment of lands for taxation; which, on motion of Mr. Moseley, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Barnett presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether the banking capital of the state ought to be increased; and if so, whether the better mode of increasing it be to add to the capital of the banks already chartered, or to incorporate a new bank or banks.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing to refer to a joint select committee of six on the part of each house the report of the Commissioners appointed for revising and digesting the statute laws of the State; which was concurred in.

Mr. Dobson presented a bill to amend the law relative to receiving bonds of sheriffs; which passed the first time and was made the order of the day for to-morrow. [Authorises twelve magistrates to do it.]

Mr. Bryan, from the judiciary committee to whom the resolution heretofore offered directing them to inquire whether certain amendments in the ca. sa. laws were not necessary was referred, made an unfavorable report thereon; which was concurred in, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Friday, December 2.

The resolution to refer so much of the Governor's message as relates to the report of the public treasurer, the revenue laws, and the treasurer's bond, to the committee of finance, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Reinhardt introduced a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the road laws.

The Senate proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the bill regulating the taking of sheriffs' bonds. Mr. Dockery proposed an amendment thereto when the bill and amendment were referred to the judiciary committee.

Saturday, December 3.

Mr Bryan of Carteret, presented a bill to give to lessors of lands a lien upon the crops of their lessee, for rents. Passed its first reading.

House of Commons.

Monday, November 28.

Mr. Graham presented a petition from certain citizens of Orange county, praying a division of said county, together with a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Jefferson; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. D. Jordan,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee, consisting of three members on the part of each house, to whom shall be referred the subject of the public printing, with instructions to inquire if the law regulating the same does not require amendment; and that they report accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Patton,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law in cases of conviction for malicious mischief, where offenders are unable to pay for the property injured or destroyed, so as to allow the Judges the discretionary power of giving the offenders one or two public whippings, not exceeding thirty nine lashes.

Tuesday, November 29.

Mr. Clement presented a bill founded on a petition, to lay off and establish a county by the name of Davie. Mr. C. explained briefly the reasons why the citizens of Rowan desired a division of their county; after which the bill was read the first time and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Fisher presented a report from the commissioners for rebuilding the capitol, which was read and ordered to be printed. The commissioners ask for a further appropriation of 75,000 dollars.

On motion of Mr. Hartley, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of raising the fees of witnesses summoned to attend court in other counties.

The same committee, on motion of Mr. Courts, were ordered to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on strolling players and equestrian performers.

The same committee, on motion of Mr Guthrie, were instructed to report a resolution, declaring what is the true construction to be placed on the 8th section of the constitution of this state.

The same committee, on motion of Mr. Fisher, were instructed to inquire and report what laws shall be regarded as *private*, and what public—the amended constitution providing that no *private* law shall be passed without 30 days notice having been given of the intended application.

Received from the Governor, by his private Secretary, the report of the commissioners appointed to revise and digest the public statute laws of the state. The report was accompanied by printed copies of the digested statutes, prepared under an act of the last Legislature. The commissioners state in their report, that more than two thousand laws have been examined, and the whole body of the laws is now comprised in one hundred and fifteen acts of convenient length. The report was referred to the committee on revised statutes.

Wednesday, November 30.

Mr. Clayton Presented a petition from sundry citizens of Buncombe, together with a bill to erect a new county by the name of Madison. Read first time.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Jefferson, was read the second time. Mr. Graham spoke at considerable length in favor of the bill; after which, on motion of Mr. Foison, it was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Davie, was also read the second time. Mr. Clement urged the passage of the bill with great zeal, when, on motion of Mr Gilliam, it was laid on the table. Mr G. said his motion proceeded from no hostility to the bill, but he wished time to satisfy doubts which he entertained as to the policy of dividing counties.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill declaring that the shares of stock in joint stock companies in this state, shall be deemed and taken as personal estate. Read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Thursday, December 1.

Mr. Graham from the committee on the judiciary to whom it was referred to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on equestrian performances, &c. reported against any increase thereof. Concurred in.

Mr. G. from the same committee, to whom it was referred to inquire into the expediency of giving, by act of Assembly, a legislative construction to the 8th section of the Constitution, reported unfavorably thereon. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Blount,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of passing a general law concerning divorce and alimony.

The resolution from the Senate proposing an adjournment of the two houses *sine die*, on the 21 day of January next, was laid on the table, on the motion of Mr. J. W. Lane.

Friday, December 2.

The bill to divide Orange county, so as to form a new county by the name of Jefferson, was read the second time. Mr. Graham noticed, at some length, the objections which had been raised to the bill on constitutional grounds, showing clearly that no provisions of that instrument comes in conflict with a division of the county, the representation not being at all increased thereby.

Mr. Moore, of Halifax, conceded the soundness of the constitutional doctrine advanced by Mr. G. but opposed the bill on grounds of expediency. The grievances complained of were not, he said, of that character which justified legislative relief in the manner prayed.

On the question—Shall the bill pass its second reading?—the ayes and noes were demanded, and stood as follows: For the passage of the bill 48; against it 65—So the bill was rejected.

Saturday, December 3.

Mr. Jordan, who voted yesterday with the majority on the question of rejecting the bill to divide Orange, with a view to the erection of a new county, moved for a reconsideration of that vote. He said that his vote against the passage of the bill proceeded from constitutional objections; but, on more mature reflection, he had changed his opinions, and was now prepared to go for it. The House, however, refused to re-consider.

Mr. Jordan, from the joint select committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing them to report a bill for the acceptance of that portion of the surplus revenue which may be coming to North Carolina under the provisions of the deposite act, reported a bill for that purpose, which had its first reading. [The bill directs the Governor forthwith to notify the Secretary of the Treasury, that the state accepts, and our Public Treasurer is instructed to receive it, and deposit the same in such banks as he may select.] The committee were also instructed to report on the best plan for investing the same, but from this duty they begged to be relieved, on the ground that there were so many conflicting opinions, as rendered it almost impossible to agree. The committee were accordingly discharged, and each member, therefore, will submit his own distinct proposition on the subject, and leave the whole Legislature to reconcile and harmonize the conflicting schemes.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, December 9.

It will be seen, on reference to our legislative summary, that the proposition to divide the county of Orange was rejected on the second reading—there being for the bill 48, against it 65.

On Saturday last Judge Strange was elected a Senator in Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Mangum. The votes were, for Judge Strange 85, for Judge Settle 83, Mr. Moseley 4.

The Senator for six years from the 4th of March next is yet to be chosen. There is one vacancy in the House of Commons occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Muse, which is to be supplied by an election held on the 8th instant; and it is probable the choice of Senator will be postponed until the successor of Mr. Muse has taken his seat.

It is stated that Louisiana has gone for Van Buren by a small majority, in consequence of the failure of the inspectors in the parishes of Nachitoches and Claiborne to make their returns in time! If returns had been made in due season Judge White would have got the state.

A ship by the express mail, dated Mobile, Alabama, November 29th, received at Raleigh, announces the death of Mrs. General Gaines.

The Legislature of South Carolina assembled on Monday the 28th ult. Patrick Noble was elected President of the Senate, and D. L. Wardlaw Speaker of the House. The message of Governor M'Duffie is spoken of as a paper of commanding interest.

A court of inquiry to investigate the causes of the failure of the Florida and Creek campaigns, is now in session at Frederick, Maryland.

The House of Delegates of the state of Maryland, after waiting a week for the organization of the Senate, adjourned on Saturday last, to the day fixed by law for commencing the sessions of the General Assembly. A sufficient number of the Senators had not arrived to form a quorum of that body; but as the recusant Electors, whose perverse conduct had occasioned the convocation of the Assembly, had, some of them, returned to their duty, and their infatuated followers were utterly prostrate, overwhelmed, and in the dust, in every county in the state, it was thought unnecessary to protract the session. We understand that in the interchange of opinion which took place amongst the members of the House, a disposition to unite the representatives of all parts of the state, upon reasonable measures of Reform, was distinctly avowed, and that a fair compromise of conflicting views upon that question may be calculated upon with great certainty. The Jacobins will be left without the slightest pretext for raising a storm.

Chronicle.

Mr. Clayton has resigned his seat as one of the Senators of the United States from the state of Delaware. Mr. Clayton is one of the ablest men in the Senate, and his loss from that body will be felt.

Mr. Clay is strongly urged by his friends in Kentucky to consent to serve again in the Senate if elected for the next six years. We know, says the Alexandria Gazette, his great desire to retire from public life, but hope his friends will prevail upon him to retain his place in the councils of the nation.

United States Senator.—Colonel McKinley, of Lauderdale, has been elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Alabama, in place of Governor Moore, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. The vote stood for McKinley 72, for Hopkins 45. Several White men voted for McKinley.

The Dredge Boat burnt and three lives lost.—On Wednesday night last, the United States Dredge Boat, Captain Hunter, was destroyed by fire near Washington, N. Carolina. Three negro men, who were asleep at the time, were burned to death; the other persons on board, 23 in number, escaped with great difficulty. It has not been ascertained how the fire originated. *Newbern Sent.*

Melancholy Death.—Dr. Wm. Flinn, of this county, was found dead in the road about three miles from town by some wagoners, on Wednesday last. On being examined by a physician it was discovered that his neck was broken in two places. This accident is supposed to have been occasioned by his being thrown out of his sulkey. He was a young man of steady and correct deportment, and respected by those acquainted with him. He has left a wife to mourn his sudden death.

Charlotte Journal.

Murder.—A murder was committed in this town on Thursday night the 16th inst. by a free boy of color named Henry, who stabbed another named Sam, so that he died in a short time. The perpetrator of this act is now in jail to await his trial at the next Superior Court.

A man named Harrison was also killed in Camden County a few days since by another named Thomas Cox. Several persons were engaged in an affray, when the deceased received a wound from a knife just above the knee, of which he bled to death. *Elizabeth City Herald.*

Cincinnati, Ohio, November 28

It is with pain we announce that the Hon. George L. Kinnard, who was so badly scalded a few days ago on board the steam boat Flora, died at the hospitable dwelling of Gen. Lytle on Saturday evening last, and was buried yesterday afternoon with distinguished marks of respect.

Mr Kinnard was aged about 35 years, and was a highly respectable member of Congress from Indiana. His death is rendered the more distressing, as we understand he was on his way to Philadelphia with a view of being married to a lady in that city, whom he intended taking with him to Washington.

A robber met with his deserts at Louisville, Kentucky, lately. He, in company with another, had broken into the store of a Mr. Buchanan, who, waking up and finding his premises invaded, seized a pistol and firing with deliberate aim, succeeded in putting the ball through the body of one of the midnight marauders, who died in three days afterwards in the hospital. He acknowledged himself guilty of many unlawful acts, and on the night he met with his violent reception, he had purloined the pocket books of eight individuals at a public exhibition.

INDIANS IN ALABAMA.—Governor Clay, in his communication to both branches of the Legislature of the state of Alabama, at present in session, after complimenting the zeal, energy, and ability which had characterized all the operations of General Jesup, states that, after surrendering to the state authorities, for trial and punishment, such individual Indians as were charged with the murder of any of the citizens, he had removed near three thousand of the hostile party of the Creek Indians at the termination of hostilities, and, since the 30th of August, about fourteen thousand of the friendly party; and that none of that nation now remains on that side the Mississippi, except the warriors who are aiding us against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and their families, amounting in all to about four thousand five hundred souls, who will follow their brethren to their destined home as soon as they return from that campaign. *Ral. Reg.*

Important.—The Boston Post of Saturday says that letters had been received in that city from Havana, stating that they are in momentary expectation of an insurrectionary movement there, and that many of the inhabitants are shipping their property to the United States, and preparing to follow it.

The village of Johnstown, in N. York, was nearly consumed by fire on the 25th ultimo. Amongst the property destroyed was the Episcopal Church, with its fine bell and old organ, presented to the church before the Revolution by Sir William Johnson.—Whole loss $30.000.

A beautiful metalic ink is noticed in the last Court Journal as having been recently invented in London. It is used like ordinary ink and produces a beautiful letter of gold, silver, or copper.

Money.—"The present scarcity of money," said a deliberate wiseacre, "is owing to——"

"You are right," interrupted an Irishman—"You are right, my honey—it is because there is so much *owing to*, and so little *paying to*.

FROM FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Marines, dated

Tampa Bay, November 9 1836.

A letter his just been received from General Call, stating that he had succeeded in slaying twenty-five of the principal chiefs of Oceola, and making ten others prisoners. A regiment of about three hundred volunteers arrived on the 7th from Alabama, and every thing wears the appearance of a speedy termination to our present war. We muster, in all, between fourteen and fifteen hundred effective men, and expect to leave this place for the Wythlacoochee on or about the 20th of the present month.

New Orleans, Nov 16 1836

By the schr. Flash we are informed that by the order of the Texian Government, Santa Anna's irons have been taken off, and he permitted to take exercise in the open air, always under a strong guard.

The Texian armed schooner Thomas Toby, arrived yesterday in the river for provisions, having been blown off the Texas coast by a northerly wind. During her late cruize she captured two Mexican vessels, the schooner Mentor and brig Mexicana; which were sent as prizes to Velasco, Capt. Hoyt remained in Texas, probably for prize money. Commodore Hawkins was anchored off Matagorda. The Brutus and Independence were daily expected at Velasco.

The cargo of the Mexicana consisted of specie and merchandize.

N. Orleans Standard.

From the south Western frontier—The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer of the army, dated Fort Jesup, Louisiana, Oct. 24:

"The troops on this border have gone into winter quarters; nine companies at Fort Jesup, four at Camp Sabine, where they are building huts, and three have taken a new position in the Cad-do country, and are also hutting. Every thing in this neighborhood and in Texas is at present quiet, and peace reigns undisturbed on the border, notwithstanding the many efforts that have been made to disturb it. The troops at Nacogdoches remain as heretofore, and consist of nine companies. The militia have been wisely stopped by the President; whose high and dignified course in the cause of neutrality and national faith, is responded to by almost every officer in this army—much is due to Mexico; and the United States owe it to themselves to be strictly neutral and to avoid a useless foreign war."

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.
November 23.

Loss of the ship Bristol, and sixty-seven lives.

The ship Bristol arrived off Sandy Hook Bay on Sunday evening at nine o'clock, *but not seeing any pilot boat*, stood off at 11 o'clock, the Highland Light bearing W. N. W. At a quarter before four, A. M. she struck on Far Rockaway Bar, and we regret to state that *three cabin* and *sixty steerage passengers* and *four of the crew were drowned*.

The ship went ashore, on the bar, at 4 A. M. on Monday, the wind blowing a gale from S. E. As soon as she struck she broached to the wind and heeled seaward. The steerage passengers rushed on deck and were swept away by the waves almost as soon as they made their appearance. The cabin passengers remained below, until the deck cabin was washed off, in which time Capt. McKown had made preparations for their safety, as far as lay in his power, by which the majority of them were saved, together with many steerage passengers. The ship had bilged and gone to pieces at our latest advices. The passengers saved, had nothing but what they stood in. Their trunks, which had drifted ashore, were immediately opened by the "*worse than demons*" on shore, and their contents stolen. The ship was insured for $24.000 in this city, as well as the greater part of her cargo—the remainder insured in England.

The Bristol.—It is stated in the New York Gazette of Saturday, that fifty-two dead bodies have floated ashore from the wreck of the Bristol, and that they all lie, men, women and children, in a promiscuous heap in a barn near the beach.

"*Keep your tongue from evil speaking.*"—A merchant of Petersburg, Virginia, has been mulcted in the sum of five thousand dollars, for slanderous words spoken by his wife, of and concerning another lady, the daughter of the plaintiff. The trial occupied the court eight days. Forty witnesses were examined, and five eminent lawyers were employed as counsel. The costs and counsel fees will no doubt amount to at least two thousand dollars more, making $7000 to be paid by Mr. M. for his lady's too much latitude of speech.

Manufactures in Virginia—The annual consumption of Cotton in the Factories at Richmond is said to be 3.000 bales; they are in a progress of enlargement so that they will consume a still greater quantity.

'Mother,' said a little grammarian, 'if Lord Wellington is a hero, was not Joan of Arc a *shero*?'

TEXAS.—Resolutions are under consideration in the Congress of Texas, empowering the President to appoint Commissioners to treat with our government for the union of that country with the United States. The Fayetteville Observer states, that a gentleman passed through that place a few days ago, who stated that he was the bearer of despatches to Washington, announcing the fact that Mexico had acknowledged the *independence of Texas*.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

December 5.

Cotton—15 a 15¼ cents.
Tobacco—New Lugs. 2 a 3
Good to best, 3½ a 6
Wheat—In good demand—receipts very light. We quote:
Red. 1 50 a 1 95:
White, 1 90 a 2 12½.
Flour—Family. $12 00.
Superfine, 10 50.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in this county, on Friday the 2d inst. Mrs. ELIZA W. HIGH, consort of Mr. Isaiah S. High, leaving an infant son twenty four days old. She was an amiable and affectionate wife, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her loss is much lamented by her relations and numerous acquaintances.

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMB'R.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon's Phases	Moon's Places
9 Friday,	7 11	4 49		
10 Saturday,	7 11	4 49		
11 Sunday,	7 11	4 49		
12 Monday,	7 11	4 49	Last	1 4 54 morn
13 Tuesday,	7 12	4 48	New	8 7 42 morn
14 Wednesday	7 12	4 48	First	14 10 34 aft'n
15 Thursday,	7 12	4 48	Full	22 6 58 aft'n
			Last	30 10 35 aft'n

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will end on the 15th instant.

The Spring Session will begin on the 16th of January.

The Principal, convinced of the impossibility of doing justice to his school without a third teacher, has engaged the services of Mr. JOHN A. BINGHAM, whose previous training in this Academy and subsequent experience in teaching, peculiarly qualify him for the station. Such of his patrons as admit the economy of giving a higher price for better work, will, he is assured cheerfully meet the necessary advance in the price of classical tuition.

Tuition in the Classical Department $21 a session.

In the English Department $13

No extra charges.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

December 8. 48. 3w

P. S. The Raleigh Register Star and Standard, will insert the above three times and forward their accounts.

NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to me, either for letter or newspaper postage, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next, after which time I shall keep no post office accounts except with those who may make deposites.

THOMAS CLANCY.

December 8 48—

Negro Hiring.

THE Negroes belonging to Mrs. Anna Davis and children, will be hired out on Wednesday the 28th instant, for one year, on the customary terms.

WM. CAIN, JR. *Ex'r of Wm. Cain, decd.*

December 9. 48—

Negro Hiring.

THE Negroes belonging to the estate of Richard Ashe, will be hired out on Wednesday the 28th instant, for one year on the customary terms.

J. W. NORWOOD. *Guardian.*

December 9 48—

Masonic Celebration.

ST. JOHN the Evangelist will be celebrated by the members of University Lodge, No. 80, on the 27th instant, when a discourse will be delivered by the Rev. DANIEL W. KERR. The brethren of the surrounding lodges are respectfully invited to attend.

JAS. B. M'DADE, *Secr'y.*

Chapel Hill, December 5 48—

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Chapel Hill Temperance Society, will be held on Saturday the 24th inst., when the officers for the ensuing year will be appointed. The members are earnestly requested to attend.

JAS. B. M'DADE, *Secr'y.*

December 7 48—

Sale of Negroes.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September term last, I will offer for sale, at Chapel Hill, on Tuesday the third day of January next,

SIX LIKELY NEGROES,

belonging to the estate of William M'Cauley, deceased. Six months credit will be given—Bond and security required.

C. W. JOHNSTON, *Adm'r.*

December 5 48—

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted to the subscriber, at the last August term of Orange County Court, on the estate of [illegible] BUROUGHS, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

THOMAS BUROUGHS, Adm'r.

December 2

BLANKS for sale at this [illegible]

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil
Bruberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

Top Dressing Grass Lands.—An important fact in regard to this matter, has been communicated to us by an intelligent visitor, viz. that the same quantity of manure is twice or thrice as beneficial on young as it is on old meadow. Plants like animals, if stinted or half starved when young, seldom acquire great vigor or luxuriance afterwards; the organs of nutrition become adapted to the early supply of food, and cannot be readily enlarged, on its being increased in advanced age. Hence the advantage of employing rich soils for nurseries—of keeping young farm stock well—and of applying manures to young grass. A gentleman top dressed some grass lands at one, two and three years old, and he found the benefit to the first, double what it was the second, and treble that shown by the third. The hint is one of some importance to husbandry, and we hope it will be improved upon. The rule does hold good in regard to animals. *Cultivator.*

GOOD NEWS AND TRUE.—*Flour at $4 per Barrel.*—Go to the Factors, or to the Rice Machines, and purchase 230 lbs. small or broken Rice at $1¾ per 100 lbs. then take it to Mr. Green's Mill, (whose Miller understands preparing it) and have it ground into fine Flour. Thus you will have (after toll is deducted) a barrel (or 200 lbs.) of as good Flour, at the low price of four Dollars, as you are now buying every day from the New Yorkers at three times the sum.

What we practise ourselves and find *good*, nay *very good*, we feel morally bound to impart to our neighbors The poor at least may profit by it. Let all take the hint that will.

Wilmington Advertiser.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

The Art of making Money plenty in every Man's Pocket.

Dr. Franklin undertook to teach his countrymen this art, many years ago; and if they had followed his prescriptions in relation to this important matter, we should at this time all of us be—not perhaps rich,—but extremely comfortable.

His rule was simply this, "spend every day one penny less than thy clear gains." So simple and plain that the people despised it, and have ever since been listening to quack doctors, who pretended to know more about political economy than Dr. Franklin, or than even Solomon himself, from whose book Franklin borrowed a number of leaves.

A few years ago, mechanics' wages were low here, and few employed, at some trades. One of the quacks told us, that if we would put down the aristocracy, (by which he meant to put himself into office]—work would be plentiful, wages high. He was put in—but it did not seem to make much difference—the world went on very much as it had done: *he* grew richer, to be sure; but the mechanic was as poor as ever.

The farmers were told, much about the same time, by another quack doctor, that produce was very cheap, because the British West India ports were closed—and that pork would certainly rise when they were opened. The ports were opened, and the pork did rise. "We told you so," says the quack; as if the opening of the ports were the cause, when it was well known that no pork went to those ports;—and it was moreover matter of common fame that the rise of pork was caused by the state of New Hampshire "going the whole hog" for Jackson.

Money would be plentier if the banks would discount, says one:—the bank would discount if money were plentier, says another; both probably correct; each looking at one side of the case only.

One set of quack doctors (not Botanic, but *Mineral.*) proposed to make money plentier by coining gold pieces,—but they were too heavy for circulation, though they may have been useful in another way, for the sight of them is said to be good for sore eyes.

Another, or some of the same, told us that every thing would go on smoothly in the money market, if we would only dispense with small bills, which were declared to be a nuisance and a trouble, and withal highly aristocratic and dangerous. The small bills become rather scarce, and now a poor housekeeper can hardly open his mouth short of a five dollar bill, or keep thanksgiving without getting a note discounted at the Bank

All this will do pretty well for the farmers, that independent yeomanry of which we have heard a good deal—but it comes rather hard upon us poor citizens, when we have to work for our old wages, and pay double price for every thing we eat. Can't you convince them, that we don't get a five dollar bill for a day's work, though small change is out of the question? If you can, although you may not make money plenty in all pockets, you may at least put bread in every house.

And can't you also show the people, that the plenty or scarcity of money cannot much disturb those persons who are not in debt? If you can, and make them believe it, they will find, that he who never trusted, need not fear hard times, says POOR RICHARD.

Rapid Prosperity—The following circumstance took place last week in the neighborhood of Limpstone. A farmer whose wife was on the point of confinement, requested the nurse on his retiring to bed, that she would let him have the earliest intelligence of any increase of family. The old woman, taking him to mean in a general sense, sent his hind to him, and on being asked what he wanted, said, "Measter, the meare has just foulded wi' two vine colts;" in an hour after, the stable boy awoke him to communicate that "the old sow had just farrowed wi' noin little wons," and at the same time asked if he should not remove the pointer bitch Fan, who had just got a litter of fine pups, from the rest of the dogs in the kennel. The disturbance caused by all these interruptions, and his anxiety respecting his wife, induced the farmer to get up rather earlier than usual, and on the stairs he met the nurse, who exclaimed, "Well, master, Betty has got a fine calf." Forgetting for a moment that he had a fine cow named after his wife, he exclaimed, "Got what?" "Why, a fine calf."—"What! my wife got a fine calf!" "Law bless the man, I mean your cow; for I sent you word an hour ago mistress had got twins,—a fine boy and girl." Overpowered with his feelings at such an increase in his family, he went into the parlor, and on going to sit down in his arm chair, he discovered the cat had kittened in it with seven kittens, so that in all he had twenty six mouths more to feed on the farm than when he retired to rest. *Boston (Lin. Eng.) Gaz.*

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND P. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

Their Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in *exchange* for every description of *Country-made Cloth.*

O. P. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received; and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13. 40—

Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,

MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

HAS located herself in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashions, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity

November 3, 43—

Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE Spring Session of this institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1837 This Academy, situated in the county of Orange twelve miles north west of Hillsborough, six miles north of Mason Hall, and six miles west of Prospect Hill in Caswell county, offers every facility for a complete academical course of education, and upon as reasonable terms as the high prices of the times will possibly justify. There will be two full sessions of five months each in the year.

The prices for instruction in the first class are five dollars per session, and in the second class ten dollars per session.

The first class among other things, comprises the following branches, viz: Penmanship, Arithmetic English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps &c. History, Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy The branches taught in the second class are the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

At the expiration of the first session there will be a public examination and a vacation of two weeks. The very flattering manner in which this institution has been patronized by a generous public, lays the subscriber under many strong obligations, and produces in him a determination neither to spare expenses, pains nor labour, to render this institution in every respect inferior to none of the kind in the state.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twelve or fifteen students with board at six dollars per month Board can be had convenient to the academy for any amount of students.

If any person should wish to correspond with the subscriber upon the subject of the Academy, he will please direct to Pleasant Grove post office.

DANIEL W. KERR.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, Dec. 1 47—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above every other week until the 15th January, and forward their account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted to the subscriber, at the last August term of Orange County Court, on the estate of RICHARD BLACKWOOD, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN CAREATHERS, *Admr.*

December 2. 47—

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24. 46—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$10,000 for $4!

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Thirteenth Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at RALEIGH, on Friday *the 23d of December,*

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $10,000—one of $4,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,000—six of $1,000—ten of $500—besides many of $400, $300, $200, &c. amounting in all to

180,000 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	4 dollars
Halves,	2 dollars
Quarters,	1 dollar

☞ All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

December 2. 47—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

James C. Cozart, admr of Williams Cozart, senr. deceased, & others, vs. *Williams D. Carrington and Fanny his wife, Hubbard Cozart, & William Cozart* } Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are non residents; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to answer in the premises, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv $3 00. 47 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

Elizabeth Peace & others vs. *John Cawthorn's heirs & others* } Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John and Elizabeth Cawthorn, children and heirs at law of John Cawthorn, deceased; the children and heirs at law of William Cawthorn, deceased; Lemuel Cawthorn, and Charlotte Diment, widow of Mathew Diment, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the court house in Oxford, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them

Witness James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv $3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

The children of Polly Hicks, vs. *The Executors of John Lemay deceased and others* } Petition for account & settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard W. Lemay one of the executors and defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Granville, at the court house in Oxford, on the first Monday of February, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 47 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Person County.

In Equity—November Term, 1836.

The Petition of Ann McNeely, Geo W. McNeely, James McNeely and William Jones against *The heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased, to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the petition; otherwise the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment *pro confesso* entered.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*

Price of Adv $2 50 47 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to SAMUEL & JOHN D. THOMPSON for Tavern Accounts, are requested to call and make payment immediately and save trouble, as it is their wish to close their business and dissolve partnership.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
JOHN D THOMPSON.

November 17 47—

LOOK AT THIS!!

LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ **Cash** will be given for **5000 bushels of Wheat.**

September 6. 35—

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43

LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville

All persons shipping Goods by the above line will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL, *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 35—

Sale of Negroes and Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September term last, I will offer for sale at Hillsborough, on Monday the 21 day of January next,

THIRTEEN NEGROES,

mostly young and likely

Also one Tract of Land, containing about 313 Acres, adjoining Bradley Collins and others.

And one other Tract of about 200 acres on the waters of Beck Creek, adjoining John Thompson and others.

Terms of sale nine months credit, bond and security required.

ELI WOODS, *Commissioner.*

November 24. 46

☞ The Milton Spectator will publish the above three weeks and forward the account to this office for payment.

A Good Blacksmith wanted.

I will give a salary that will do any man good, who can come well recommended as a Blacksmith. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, five miles south of Hillsborough.

WILLIAM H. WOODS.

November 22 46—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

A HANDSOME

Mahogany Sideboard,

FOR SALE.

Inquire of

JAMES WEBB.

April 21. 15—

LEMAY'S

North Carolina Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR **1837,**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

November 8. 43—

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus.

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE!!

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we gave and continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four cents a week*, and to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also *filled with books* of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually *should* fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every *Friday* morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to *one address* To clubs of two individuals five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter, the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volume's of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

October 20. 11—

FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inquire at this office.

Augus 30. 39—

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22 37—

NOTICE.

AT a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 5th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to publish this fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax payers of Orange County.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec.*

November 10. 44—3m

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell One Hundred acres of WOOD LAND lying in the north of the town of Hillsborough; it is a part of the Old Theophilus Thomson Tract And also several unimproved Lots in the town. Apply for terms &c. to J. W. NORWOOD, my agent

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

September 14. 36—3m

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. 23—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relating to the paper must be post paid.